of material and in help with intricate questions of taxonomy and nomenclature.

An excellent portrait was published in this journal for May, 1915.

"It was the possession of such sterling qualities as intellectual capacity, patience, industry and thirst for knowledge, coupled with high ideals of integrity and obligation, that enabled Dall to attain the position he so long held among the eminent scientists of the world. The closing words of his appreciation of his friend William Stimpson may well be applied to himself: 'Those who had the privilege of his companionship will carry an abiding memory of his abilities as a naturalist and his noble and lovable characteristics as a man'." [3]

—H. A. P.

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF THAIS FROM LOUISIANA

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THAIS FLORIDANA HAYSAE, subsp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 1.

Shell large, acutely ovate, exterior color, a dull gray to brownish gray, occasionally spotted with small, irregular patches of bluish. Whorls convex, 6 to 7, regularly increasing in size. Two rows of large, usually two- or three-ridged blunt tubercles are produced on each whorl a little above the middle. Proceeding toward the spire these tubercles become two-ridged, finally becoming a series of single knobs. (Holotype.) Spire acute, produced. Aperture ovate to ovate-rounded, about half the total length of the shell. Inner margin of the palatal lip strongly crenulate, inner periphery of aperture pale orange to yellowish orange, shading into light pink below. Canal slightly pro-

[3] C. H. Merriam, Science, 1927, p. 347.

duced, curving upwards and backwards. Columella thick, massive, slightly twisted, generally straight, sometimes slightly convex. A well defined ridge extends from umbilical area to tip of canal. This is absorbed at the columellar region and not continued as an axial lamella. Sculpture of very fine flattened spiral ridges crossed by numerous minute growth lines, the spiral sculpture, however, predominating. Suture exceedingly deep caused by an evagination of the superior border of the palatal lip adjacent to each whorl. Rarely this is closed by being cemented along the upper portion of the ridge.

Type locality: Grand Bayou, Mississippi delta, Louisiana, received from Miss Markley L. Hays.

Holotype: Museum of Comparative Zoology, No. 52203.

Paratypes: Museum of Comparative Zoology; Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

L. 88; W. 55.51 Ap. L. 46; Ap. W.[1] 20 mm. Holotype 52203.

L. 112.5; W. 56; Ap. L. 49; Ap. W.[1] 19 mm. Paratypes 52204.

L. 83; W. 51.5; Ap. L. 51; Ap. W.[1] 19.5 mm. Paratypes 52204.

L. 83; W. 51; Ap. L. 49.5; Ap. W.[1] 19.5 mm. Paratypes 52204.

Remarks: Miss Hays very kindly sent to me sixty-six specimens of this subspecies from which the above description was made. The very large size, the production of the large double row of tubercles, and the produced spire differentiate this subspecies from *T. floridana* Conr.

Typical *T. floridana* is rarely as large as this subspecies, has a single row small tubercles, and a smaller aperture in proportion to its size. Fig. 2, obtained from Beaufort, North Carolina, represents a form of *T. floridana* in which the tubercles are well developed. Material obtained south of Beaufort shows a decrease in the size of the tubercles,

[1] Measurements from inner border of columella to inner side of outer lip.

and St. Augustine forms are almost devoid of this character. The material from which Conrad described his species probably came from the west coast of Florida in the vicinity of Tampa. Forms of *T. floridana* from this region differ from East Florida and Texas forms in being slightly narrower.

The main characters of *T. floridana haysae* are very constant, with the exception of the proportionate length of the spire as exhibited by the type series. One specimen is very much longer than any of the others (112.5 mm.), though its other measurements are more or less consistent. The two- and three-ridged tubercles are produced by an increased size of the spiral ridges as they pass over these formations.

Miss Hays reports that this form does considerable damage to the oysters in the delta region and is known locally as the "drill", a name applied as well to *Urosalpinx cinereus* Say.

A QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF THE MARINE MOLLUSKS OF CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

BY ALBERT ELMER WOOD AND HORACE ELMER WOOD 2ND

The plan of this paper was developed by the junior author following a conversation with the late Professor Gilbert Van Ingen of Princeton University on the need for an ecological study of the South Jersey sounds facies before the region was too thoroughly "improved" with summer resorts. This region has not been studied ecologically. However, it does not differ fundamentally from the Wood's Hole Region, which has been studied intensively; and scattered work has been done as far south as Beesley's Point, the extreme northern tip of Cape May County. Davenport's